

**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
OF
MIZORAM**



**NSS 60th ROUND
(JANUARY – JUNE, 2004)**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM**

2009

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics department of Mizoram has been conducting Surveys, collecting necessary data using Scientific Sampling method since 33th Round 1978. The Survey is done house to house visit, conducting direct interactions of the house dwellers. The surveys on consumer expenditure, annually provide reliable information resulting in an understanding of changes in consumer expenditure pattern of the people. The data provided by the department has been accepted and used as a reliable source to determine the economics status of the people and their standard of living.

The Sample data on consumer expenditure prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics department shows the 60th Round Survey January – June 2004 the field work conducted by the NSS Wing of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and District Research Officer's Office in various districts is compiled and tabulated, using software provided by Data Processing Division Kolkata.

The present report consists of four chapters and two appendices. The persons in charge of the present report have done reliable and commendable work. I am grateful and proud of the staffs who are engaged in this particular work for their achievement. I hope that their efforts and this publication will provide useful information to the planners, policy makers and researchers.

Suggestions for improvement is highly appreciated.



Dated : 20th July,2009

(NGUNLALA CHINZAH)

Director

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Mizoram : Aizawl

CHAPTER - 1 **INTRODUCTION**

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) was set up by the Government of India in 1950 as a permanent survey organisation to conduct national sample survey for socio-economic planning and overall policy making. The socio-economic surveys conducted by NSSO are in the form of remarks, each round being normally a one year duration. The Government of Mizoram through Directorate of Economics & Statistics is also participating in this sample survey since 1978 on a double matching sample basis with the central government simultaneously.

The NSS 60th Round was conducted during January 2004 to June 2004, and was earmarked for survey on ' Household consumer expenditure ' (Schedule 1.0), ' Employment and Unemployment ' (Schedule 10.0) and ' Morbidity & Health care '(Schedule 25.0). The Schedule, methodology and estimation procedure were devised by the Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of the NSSO. Field operation was done by Sub-Inspectors and Statistics (SIS), National Sample Survey (NSS) section, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram. The Schedules were scrutinized by Inspectors of Statistics (IS) and were rechecked by Research Officers (RO) and Deputy Director (DD) National Sample Survey (NSS) section, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram. Tabulation and report generation were undertaken by ministry of Statistics of Programme Implementation, NSSO, Data Processing Division (DPD) Headquarters Kolbata; and the publication of this report was done by National Sample Survey (NSS) section, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram.

This maiden report presents Household Consumer Expenditure of Mizoram which is based on the NSS 60th Round Survey (January 2004 - June 2004) of Schedule 1.0 as part of nation-wide sample survey of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Mizoram. Informations on various facts of consumer expenditure patterns were collected through ' Household Consumer Expenditure Schedule ' (Schedule 1.0) consisting of Schedule Type - I and Schedule Type - II. Schedule Type - I was used for 30 days reference period where as Schedule Type - II was used for 7 days reference period. The survey was conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of household. It spread over 44 villages and 64 Urban Blocks out of which 41 villages and 64 Urban Blocks could be Surveyed. Only 3 villages were left at due to depopulation. Thus, the total Survey could cover 105 sample FSUs (First Stage Units) out of 108 sample FSUs.

This report deals with various estimates on socio-economics parameters of the people belonging to rural and urban areas alongwith their correlation with consumer expenditure and accordingly some tables were generated to capture a bird's eye view about spending pattern which can be taken as proxy of income. The report will present informations on Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE), Household

Size, Household composition (Sex ratio), Social group distribution, occupation type, Land possession, cereals and cereal substitutes consumption, Shelter, Education and so on..

However, this report suffers from certain limitations as such, the figures so generated should be cautiously used for further usage.

Firstly, The Surveys are conducted on sample basis since India is a vast country and it is not possible to form its and every survey unit due to time and resource constraints. All the estimates presented in this report are based on the State Samples only. There may be some differences as compared with those of the census operation etc. due to differences in coverage and methods adopted.

Secondly, The estimates on consumer expenditure presented are in ratios. The estimates of aggregates given in the detailed tables are meant to help us to combine the ratios and should not be used for deriving estimates of absolute numbers for a particular characteristics.

Thirdly, The cell level figures in any of the detailed tables when added up, may not exactly be equal to the figures shown against the 'Total' column due to rounding off and presence of non-response cases.

Lastly, This report being the first exercise of detailed analysis of the data, hence some aberrations as part of the analysis may exist.

In spite of its limitations this report nevertheless brings out the bird's eye picture of the spending pattern which can be taken as proxy of income.

CHAPTER-2

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The 60th round(January-June 2004) of NSS covered annual survey of consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment situation, morbidity and health care; a separate schedule was canvassed for employment and unemployment. The period of survey was of six months duration starting on 1st january 2004 ending on 30th june 2004. The survey period of this round had been divided into two sub-round of three months duration each as follow:-

Sub-round 1: January-March,2004

Sub-round 2: April-June,2004

In each of these two Sub-rounds, equal number of sample villages/blocks(FSU) had been allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSU over the entire survey period. Attempt had been made to survey each of the FSU dening the sub-round to which it was allotted. During these round, the following schdules of enquiry was canvassed:-

Schedule 0.0 - List of households.

Schedule 1.0 - Consumer expenditure.

Schedule 10.0 - Employment and unemployment.

Schedule 25.0 - Morbidity and Health care.

Two types of schedule 1.0 viz. Schedule type-1 and schedule type-2 were canvassed in these round. Schedule type-1 and schedule type-2 had different reference periods(7 days/30 days) for some items.

The survey covered the whole of the Indian union except Leh and Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir. In this round all the states and Union territories except Andaman and Nicobar Island, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated at least on an equal matching basis. The following was the matching pattern of the participating states/UT.

Nagaland : Triple
J&K,Manipur,Delhi : Double
Goa,Maharashtra : One and half
Remaining states/UT : Equal.

OUTLINE OF SAMPLE DESIGN :

A stratified multi-stage design had been adopted. The first stage units(FSU) were the 1991 census villages in the rural sector and Urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large villages/blocks requiring hamlet-group(hg)/sub-block(sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/sbs from each FSU.

1-Sampling frame for First Stage Units

For the rural sector, the list of census 1991 villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of the latest available urban frame survey(UFS) blocks had been considered as the sampling frame.

2- Stratification

(1) Rural sector - Two special strata were formed at the state/UT level as follow:-

Stratum 1 : All FSU with population between 0 to 50

Stratum 2 : FSU with population more than 15,000 as per census 1991.

Special stratum 1 had been formed if at least 50 such FSU were found in a state/UT. Similarly, special stratum 2 had been formed if at least 4 such FSU were found in a State/UT. Otherwise such FSU were merged with the general data.

From FSU other than those covered under special strata 1 and 2, general strata were formed in its numbering started from 3. Each district of a State/UT was normally treated as a separate stratum. However, if the census rural population of the district was greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per population census 2001 or 2 million as per population census 1991, the district had been split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsil to form strata.

(2) Urban Sector- In the urban sector, strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size plus class of towns as per population census 2001. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each region) are given below:-

Stratum 1 : All towns with population less than 50,000.

Stratum 2 : All towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs.

Stratum 3 : All towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs.

Stratum 4,5,6, --- each town with population 10 lakhs or more.

The stratum numbers had been kept as above even if, in some regions, some of the strata were not formed.

3- Total Sample size (FSU)

7612 FSU were allocated at all-India level on the basis of investigator strength in different States/UT for central sample and 8188 for state sample.

(1) Allocation to States and UT - The total number of sample FSU was allocated to the States and UT in proportion to provisional population as per census 2001 subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform workload.

(2) Allocation to Rural and Urban sectors - States/UT level sample had been allocated between two sectors in proportion to provisional population as per census 2001 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 8FSU was allocated to each State/UT separately for rural and urban areas.

The sample sizes by sector and State/UT are given at the end of the chapter.

(3) Allocation to strata - Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size had been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations to stratum level were adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

4 - Selection of FSU

FSU were selected with probability proportional to size with replacement(PPSWR), size being the population as per population census 1991 in all the strata for rural sector except for stratum 1. In stratum 1 of rural sector and all the strata of urban sector, selection was done using simple random sampling without replacement(SRSWOR). Within each stratum, samples had been drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

5 - Formation of Hamlet-groups/Sub-blocks

Large villages/blocks having approximate population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number(say, D) of Hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village/block		no. of hgs/sbs to be formed(D)
less than 1200	(no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799		3
1800 to 2399		4
2400 to 2999		5
3000 to 3599		6
.....and so on		

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki of Kerala, the number of hamlet groups were formed as follows.

Approximate present population of the sample village		no. of hgs to be formed
less than 600	(no hamlet-group)	1
600 to 899		3
900 to 1199		4
1200 to 1499		5
.....and so on		

Two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were selected from a large village/UFS block, wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households were done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks.

6 - Formation of second strata and allocation of households and Schedule type for schedule 1.0

For schedule 1.0 all the households in the selected Village/block/hamlet-groups/ sub blocks will be stratified into two second stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed, by household in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas.

For rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) has been determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such way that top 20% of the rural household possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X will be in SSS 1, rest of the household will be in SSS2.

Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs) has been determined in the State/UT level from NSS 55th round data in such way that top 20% of the households had MPCE less than 'A' will be in SSS1 while the rest of the households will be in SSS2.

The values of X and A for each State/UT are given in Table 1 of Chapter two. Composition of SSS with number of Households to be surveyed for schedule 1.0 will be as follows:

SSS	Composition of SSS	No. of hhs to be surveyed for scheduled 1.0	
		Without hg/sb formation	With hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
Rural SSS 1	households with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS2	other households	2	1
Urban SSS1	households with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS 2	other households	2	1

7-Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households for Scheduled 10 :

In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block/ two second stage strata (SSS) will be formed for scheduled 10 as given below.

SSS	Composition of SSS	No. of households to be surveyed for scheduled 1.0	
		Without hg/sb formation	With hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS1: Household with at least one member of age below 30 years with educational level secondary or above		4	2
SSS 2: Other household		4	2

8- Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households for Scheduled:

In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block, four second stage strata (SSS) will be formed.

9- Selection of households :

From each SSS the sample households for all the scheduled were selected by SRSWOR. If a house was selected for more than one scheduled only one scheduled was canvassed in that household in the priority order of scheduled 1.0, Scheduled 10 and scheduled 25.0 and in that case the household was replaced for the other scheduled. If a household had been selected for scheduled 1.0, it was not again selected for scheduled 10 or scheduled 25.0. Similarly if a household had not been selected for scheduled 1.0 but selected for scheduled 10, it was not selected for scheduled 25.0.

10 - Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular Sub-sample and Stratum in Rural / Urban sector : Schedules 1.0.

(1) - Rural :

(a) Estimation formula for stratum 1 :

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum :

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{11j}}{h_{11j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{11j}} y_{11jk} + \frac{H_{12j}}{h_{12j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{12j}} y_{12jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households :

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(b) Estimation formula for other strata :

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum :

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{11j}}{h_{11j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{11j}} y_{11jk} + \frac{H_{12j}}{h_{12j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{12j}} y_{12jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households :

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(2) - Urban :

(a) Estimation formula for a stratum :

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum :

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{11j}}{h_{11j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{11j}} y_{11jk} + \frac{H_{12j}}{h_{12j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{12j}} y_{12jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households :

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(3) - Overall Estimate for Aggregates :

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum Y_x based on two sub-sample is obtained as :

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

4) - Overall Estimates of Aggregates at State/UT/all -India level :

The Overall estimate Y at the State/UT/all-India level is Obtained by summing the stratum estimate Y_x over all strata belonging to the State/UT/all-India.

(5) Estimates of Ratio

Let Y and X be the overall estimate of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/UT/all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (R) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

11 - Multipliers :

The formulae for multipliers for a sub-sample and schedule 25.0 are given below :

Note : (i) For estimating any characteristics for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.

(ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

(iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristics, ($D = 1$) in the relevant multipliers and there will be only one multiplier for the villages.

Estimation procedure

Notations

S= subscript for s-th stratum

m=subscript for sub sample(m=1,2)

i=subscript for i-th FSU [Village(Panchayat ward)/ block]

d=subscript for a hamlet group / sub block(d=1,2)

j=subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb

k=subscript for k -th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/hg/sb

D= total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample village (Panchayat ward)/block

D*= 1 if D=1

=D/2 for FSUs with D>1

N=total number of FSUs in rural stratum 1 or in any urban stratum

Z= Total size of a rural stratum other than stratum 1(=sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a rural stratum other than stratum 1)

z=size of sample village used for selection

n= number of sample village /block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub sample stratum.

H= Total number of households listed in a second stage stratum of a hamlet group/ sub-block of a sample FSU

H= number of households surveyed in a second stage stratum of a hamlet group/ sub-block of a sample FSU.

x,y = observed value of characteristics x,y under estimation.

X,Y= Estimate of population total X,Y for the characteristics x,y under the above symbols,

Y_{smidjk} = Observed value of the characteristics y for the K-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d- th hg/sb(d=1,2)of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub sample for the s-th stratum;

However, for easy of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed where they are obvious.

Table: Allocation of sample villages and blocks for NSS 60th round

State/Union Territories	Number of FSUs					
	Central Sample			State Sample		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	512	328	184	512	328	184
Arunachal Pradesh	108	76	32	108	76	32
Assam	268	220	48	268	220	48
Bihar	424	360	64	424	360	64
Chhattisgarh	152	112	40	152	112	40
Goa	20	8	12	32	12	20
Gujarat	284	152	132	284	152	132
Haryana	144	88	56	144	88	56
Himachal Pradesh	152	132	20	152	132	20
Jammu & Kashmir	204	136	68	408	272	136
Jharkhand	204	144	60	204	144	60
Karnataka	344	192	152	344	192	152
Kerala	300	200	100	300	200	100
Madhya Pradesh	360	232	128	360	232	128
Maharashtra	540	272	272	680	272	408
Manipur	160	108	52	320	216	104
Meghalaya	80	56	24	80	56	24
Mizoram	108	44	64	108	44	64
Nagaland	36	24	12	60	24	36
Orissa	268	212	56	268	212	56
Punjab	152	84	68	152	84	68
Rajasthan	344	236	108	344	236	108
Sikkim	52	44	8	52	44	8
Tamil Nadu	520	260	260	520	260	260
Tripura	108	84	24	108	84	24
Uttar Pradesh	944	680	264	944	680	264
Uttaranchal	56	36	20	56	36	20
West Bengal	512	324	188	512	324	188
Andaman & nicobar islands	28	16	12	28	16	12
Chandigarh	44	8	36	44	8	36
Dadra & Nagar haveli	16	8	8	16	8	8
Daman & Diu	16	8	8	16	8	8
Delhi	108	8	100	216	16	200
Lakshadweep	16	8	8	16	8	8
Pondicherry	28	8	20	28	8	20
All. India	7612	4908	2708	8260	5164	3096

CHAPTER 3

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

This chapter presents some important concepts and definitions of those terms that are used in the survey and are relevant to the entire context of the study report.

HOUSE : Every structure, tent, shelter, etc... was taken as 'a house' irrespective of its use. It might have been used for residential or non-residential purposes or both or even may be vacant.

HOUSEHOLD : A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The word 'normally' means that temporary visitors and guests were excluded but temporary stay-aways were included. Thus, a son or a daughter residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer/hostels household. 'Living together' was usually given more importance than 'sharing food from a common kitchen', in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members included that person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc...was considered as a single member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) was considered as one household only. The same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE : The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

ADULT : A person who has completed 15 years of age.

PUCCA STRUCTURE : A *structure* whose walls and roofs were made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material was classified as a pucca structure.

KATCHA STRUCTURE : A *structure* which had walls and roofs made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include un-burnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc...Katcha structure could be of the following two types :

☐☐**Unserviceable Katcha Structure** included all structures with thatch walls and thatch roofs, i.e., walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc... and roofs of a similar material.

☐☐**Serviceable Katcha Structure** included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

SEMI-PUCCA STRUCTURE : A structure which can not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition was a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roofs but not both; made of pucca materials.

LITERACY RATE : Literacy rate of the population was arrived at by culling out the percentage of people whose ages are 7 years and above; and who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language.

DWELLING UNIT : The accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose was its dwelling unit. It included entire structure or a part thereof or consisted of more than one structure. There were cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case there were as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There were also cases of one household occupying more than one structure, that is detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing, etc...for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constituted a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consisted of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed verandah, etc...A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households did not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes was treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose was very nominal. The dwelling unit covered all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc..., are considered to have no dwelling.

INDEPENDENT HOUSE : An independent house was considered one which had a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath, etc...In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

FLAT : A flat, generally, is a part of the building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc..., which are used exclusively by the household residing therein or jointly with other households. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

LAND POSSESSED : The area of land possessed included land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e., encroached) by the household but excluded land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey was taken into account. A piece of land was considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long term lease for 30 years or more, etc...was also considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the

household, if whole of the household lacked title or ownership and also had no lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land was considered as 'neither owned nor leased in'. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual possession as obtained on the date of survey was considered. It may be noted that the 'area of land possessed' as recorded did not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc...by the servants/paying guests, who were considered as normal members of the household.

COVERED AREA : The term stood for the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc...and verandahs of the house/building possessed by the household. The verandah meant a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms, which may not be walled on all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either opened or walled only to some height or protected by grille, net, etc...

MEAL : A meal was composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which were cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provided him/her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal', as opposed to 'snacks', 'nashta' or 'high tea', contained larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal usually contained larger quantity of non-cereal food. Even then, if the quantum of food in a plate was heavy as a meal, the contents of the food plate was also considered as a 'meal'. Sometimes the contents of a 'nashta' might have not been very different from the contents of a 'meal'. The difference in quantity was therefore taken as the guiding factor for deciding whether the plate was to be labelled as a 'meal' or a 'nashta'.

A person rendering domestic service (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning rooms, washing linen, carrying water from outside, etc...) to a number of households during the daytime gets some food from each of the households he/she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, by quantity, be far less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person was considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meal taken away from home.'

Subject to the guidelines given in the two preceding paragraphs, for the purpose of data collection on 'number of meals consumed', one had to depend on the judgement of the informant because, the informant would reckon the number on the basis of his/her own understanding of the concept of a meal/khana.

HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE : Household consumer expenditure was measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called *reference period*. It also included the imputed values of goods and services, which were not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it was the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e., goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses was excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households was also excluded from the household consumer expenditure. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) was taken as the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size. A person's MPCE was understood as that of the household to which he/she belonged.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE : The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period was the household consumer expenditure. Household consumer expenditure was taken as the total of the monetary value of consumption of various groups of items, namely (1) food, pan (betel leaves), tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light; (2) clothing and footwear, and (3) miscellaneous goods and services, and durable articles.

For groups (1) and (2), the total value of consumption was derived by aggregating the monetary value of actually consumed items during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear was considered to have been consumed if it was brought into maiden or first use during the reference period. The consumption might have been out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period or earlier; (b) home grown stocks; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipts like gifts, charities, borrowings and (e) free collections. Home-produced was evaluated at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate, for evaluating the consumption of the items of group. Consequently, the derived nutrition intakes might get inflated for the rich (net donors) and understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while interpreting the NSS Consumer Expenditure rate for any studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

Value of consumption out of purchase was evaluated at the purchase prices. Consumption out of home-produced was evaluated at ex-farm or ex-factory rate. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections, and goods received in exchange of goods and services was computed at the rate of average local retail prices which prevailed during the reference period.

SCHEDULE TYPES & REFERENCE PERIODS : *Schedule Types (I & II) and the reference periods (the period of time to which the information collected relates) used for collection of consumption data for different groups of items are given in the following table :*

Sl. Nos.	Items	Reference Period for...	
		Schedule Type - I	Schedule Type - II
1	2	3	4
1	<i>Education, medical care (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods</i>	<i>Last 365 days</i>	<i>Last 365 days</i>
2	<i>Edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods and pan, tobacco and intoxicants</i>	<i>Last 30 days</i>	<i>Last 7 days</i>
3	<i>All other items (viz. all food items except those mentioned against Sl. No.2; fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical care,</i>	<i>Last 30 days</i>	<i>Last 30 days</i>

	<i>rents and taxes)</i>		
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ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGES & BLOCKS : A total of 108 samples were allotted to Mizoram State consisting of 44 Rural (Villages) and 64 Urban (Blocks). The survey was conducted in 41 villages and 64 urban blocks of the State. **Only 3 villages were left out due to depopulation.** Thus, the total survey could covered 105 sample FSUs (First Stage Units) out of 108 sample FSUs.

CHAPTER-4

FIELD FINDINGS

I – DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1) Household size :

As per the survey, the average household size for the whole state i.e. both rural and urban combined is estimated at 5.22 persons per household. And, the average number of males is higher at 2.78 per household while that of females is 2.44 per household.

TABLE – 1 : Average household size

Category	Household size		
	Schedules Type 1	Schedules Type 2	Average
Male	2.71	2.84	2.78
Female	2.41	2.48	2.44
Mizoram	5.12	5.32	5.22

(From tables 1RU/1 & 1RU/2)

2) Sex ratio :

Sex ratio is an important indicator of the social condition particularly with respect to women's status of any society. It shows the number of females per 1000 males.

According to the survey result, the over all average sex ratio of the rural and urban sectors of Mizoram stands at 881. As the tables 1/RU – 1 and 1/RU – 2 shows, the sex ratio as per schedules type – 1 is slightly better at 890 than 871 as shown by schedules type – 2.

3) **Children – Adult ratio :**

The proportion of children (0 – 14 years) to adult (15 years & above) together with the child sex ratio reveals the trend as to how biological factors and social status affect the status of women. The survey shows that children constitute 31.06% of the population of Mizoram. It also highlights that the child sex ratio i.e. 774 is much worse than that of the Adult sex ratio which stands at 904.

TABLE – 2 : No of children – Adult per 1000 households.

		Schedules Type 1	Schedules Type 2	Average of Schedules 1 & 2
Children	Males	882	950	886
	Females	735	735	735
	Total	1557	1685	1621
Adult	Males	1887	1892	1889.5
	Females	1677	1740	1708.5
	Total	3564	3632	3598

(From tables : 1RU/1 & 1RU/2)

4) **Social groups :**

Mizoram is dominated by the Mizo who belonged to the Schedule tribe (ST), the number of other social groups living in the state is negligible. As shown by table – 3, 99.4% of the total households in Mizoram belongs to the Schedule tribe (ST) where the rest is composed of the Schedule caste (SC) constituting 0.5% and other social groups only 0.1%.

TABLE – 3 : Percentage Distribution Of Households By Social Group.

SOCIAL GROUP	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (%)		
	RURAL	URBAN	STATE
ST	100	98.4	99.4

SC	0	1.4	0.5
OTHERS	0	0.2	0.1

II – HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1) **Household type :**

Table 16R shows that in the rural areas, self-employment is the mainstay of the population. About 84.7% households take recourse to self-employment with a scatter of 75.7% households in Agriculture (i.e. Self-employment in Agriculture) and 9% households in Non-Agriculture (i.e. Self-employed in Non–Agriculture). 1.1% households consist of Agricultural labour whereas 2% households consist of other labour and about 12.1% households consist of ‘ Others ’ jobs.

In the urban areas, as shown by Table 16U, Regular Wage/Salary earning is the mainstay of the population. About 50.2% households take recourse to Regular Wage/Salary earning, 34.1% households are self-employed, 7.2% households consist of Casual labour and about 8.6% households comprise of ‘ Others ’ jobs.

2) **Rural land possession :**

In the rural areas 59.1% households have less than and up to 1 hectare of land. 32.8% households have 1.01-2.00 hectares of land, 7.3% households have 2.01-3.00 hectares of land and the remaining 0.8% households have 3.01-4.00 hectares of land. Thus, the majority of the households have very little land under possession.

TABLE – 4 : Per 1000 distribution of rural households by size of land possessed.

Size of land possessed (hectares)	Per 1000 distribution of households
0.01 – 1.00	591
1.01 – 2.00	328
2.01 – 3.00	73
3.01 – 4.00	8

(From Table : 13R)

3) **Types of structure :**

In Mizoram, no person is houseless 67% households own Pucca house, 27.2% households have semi-Pucca and 5.3% households are having Serviceable Katcha. In the rural areas, 63.5% households live in Pucca houses, 29.3% in semi-Pucca and 6.7 % in Serviceable Katcha. Whereas, in the urban areas, 72.9% households own Pucca houses, 23.9% have semi-Pucca and 3% are living under serviceable Katcha.

TABLE : 5 – Per 1000 distribution of households by types of structure.

Type of Structure	Rural	Urban	State
Pucca	635	729	670
Semi-Pucca	293	239	272
Serviceable Katcha	67	30	53

(From Tables : 6R, 6U, 6RU)

4) **Types of dwelling :**

As per the survey, In Mizoram, 33.33% households live in Independent houses, 43.64 % households live in Flat and 23.03% households live in others accomodation. The following table shows the percentage distribution between Rural and Urban areas.

TABLE : 6 – Percentage distribution of households by types of dwelling.

Type of dwelling	Rural	Urban	State
Independent houses	49.06%	37.72%	33.33%
Flat	9.43%	46.71%	43.64%
Others	41.51%	15.57%	23.03%

(From Tables : 12R, 12U, 12RU)

5) **Covered area of dwelling unit :**

The data on covered area of dwelling unit reveals the availability of living space for a person. As the survey shows, in Mizoram, 0.9% population possess less than 10 sq.m covered areas of dwelling unit, 0.7% population possess 10-14 sq.m; 0.9% population possess 15-19 sq.m, 3.6% population possess 20-24 sq.m, 7.4% population possess 25-29 sq.m, 14.9% population possess 30-39 sq.m, 38.3% population possess 40-54 sq.m, 17.9% population possess 55-69 sq.m, 11% population possess 70-89 sq.m and 4.2% population possess more than 89 sq.m covered area of dwelling unit.

TABLE : 7 – Per 1000 distribution of persons by covered area of dwelling unit.

Covered area of dwelling unit (sq.m)	Rural	Urban	State

Less than 10	5	14	9
10 – 14	5	10	7
15 – 19	8	11	9
20 – 24	28	50	36
25 – 29	65	90	74
30 – 39	161	130	149
40 – 54	423	317	383
55 – 69	173	190	179
70 – 89	105	118	110
More than 89	26	68	42

(From Tables : 10R, 10U, 10RU)

III – QUALITY OF LIFE

1) **Primary source of energy for cooking :**

At the state level, there are two major sources of energy for cooking, LPG contributes 56.3% and firewood & chips contribute 40% of the total households users. As regards the remaining population, 3.1% use dung cake, 0.1% use charcoal and the remaining 0.5% use Kerosene. The main primary source of energy for cooking in the rural sector is firewood & chips which account for 60.8% of the total households users; Whereas, in the urban sector, LPG is the main source contributing 92.2% of the total households users.

TABLE : 8-Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking.

Primary source of energy for cooking	Per 1000 distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	State
Firewood & Chips	608	57	400
LPG	345	922	563
Dung – Cake	47	6	31
Charcoal	0	3	1
Kerosene	0	12	5

(From Tables : 7R, 7U, 7RU)

2) **Primary source of energy for lighting :**

In Mizoram, electricity dominates other sources of energy for lighting. 95.1% the total households use electricity, 2.2% use Kerosene and the remaining 2.7% households use other source of energy for lighting. In the rural areas, 92.1% use electricity whereas in the urban areas, 100% households use electricity for lighting purposes.

TABLE : 9-Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting.

Primary source of energy for cooking	Per 1000 distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	State
Kerosene	36	0	22
Electricity	921	1000	951
Others	43	0	27

(From tables : 8R, 8U, 8RU)

3) **General level of education :**

The general level of education is estimated among those persons who aged 7 years and above. As the survey shows, only 1.9% are illiterates i.e. the majority of the population are literate.

As regards to the level of education, 0.2% of the population are educated up to Post-graduate, 3.1% up to Graduate level, 4.2 % up to Higher Secondary level, 9.2% up to Secondary level, 33.7% up to Middle School, 27.6 % up to Primary School, 18.9% are below Primary School and about 1.2% are non-formally educated (literate without formal training).

IV – HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

1) **Per Capita consumption of cereals, Grams & cereals substitutes :**

In Mizoram, on an average 12.29 kg of Rice, 0.31 kg of Wheat and 0.01 kg of Maize are consumed per person per month; making the total cereals consumption of 12.61 kg per person per month. Also 0.01 kg of gram and 0.06 kg of cereal substitutes are consumed per person per month. Thus, as per the survey, Rice is the main cereal consumed in Mizoram and shares 97.46 % of total cereal consumption.

TABLE : 10 – Per capita Monthly consumption expenditure of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes.

	RURAL	URBAN	STATE
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	QUANTITY (Kg)	VALUE (Rs)	QUANTITY (Kg)	VALUE (Rs)	QUANTITY (Kg)	VALUE (Rs)
RICE	12.68	143.30	11.61	134.57	12.29	140.11
WHEAT	0.12	3.59	0.65	16.44	0.31	8.29
MAIZE	0.02	0.23	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.15
CEREALS	12.82	147.12	12.26	151.01	12.61	148.54
GRAM	0.0	0.0	0.03	1.08	0.01	0.43
CEREAL SUBSTITUTES	0.08	0.96	0.02	0.33	0.06	0.73

(From Tables : 2R, 2U, 2RU, 3R, 3U, 3RU)

As tables – 10 shows, In the rural areas, on an average 12.68 kg of rice, 0.12 kg of wheat, 0.02 kg of maize are consumed per person month; thus making the total cereals consumption to 12.82 kg per person per month. In addition, 0.08 kg of cereals substitutes are consumed. In the urban areas, on an average 11.61 kg of rice, 0.65 kg of wheat are consumed making the total cereals consumption to 12.26 kg per person per month. Besides, 0.03 kg of gram and 0.02 kg of cereals substitutes are also consumed per person per month.

2) **Per capita Monthly consumption expenditure on food :**

In Mizoram, the average consumption expenditure on food works out to be Rs. 483.68 per person per month. Among the different items of food, cereals, grams and cereal substitutes takes the largest share occupying 30.71% of expenditure on food. Followed by vegetables occupying 24.31% and egg, fish & meat occupying 12.74% of total expenditure on food.

TABLE : 11 – Per capita Monthly consumption expenditure on food.

FOOD	MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs)		
	SCH - 1	SCH - 2	AVERAGE
Cereals, gram & cereal substitutes	149.70	147.38	148.54
Pulses & pulse products	20.80	19.94	20.37
Milk & Milk products	27.00	34.83	30.92
Edible oil	28.27	8.39	18.33
Egg, fish & meat	88.36	34.89	61.63
Vegetables	87.53	147.67	117.60
Fruits – Fresh & dry	9.06	20.58	14.82
Sugar	13.84	13.97	13.91
Salt	2.21	2.14	2.18
Spices	8.40	14.74	11.57
Beverages. etc.	32.01	55.66	43.84
TOTAL	467.19	500.17	483.68

(From Tables : 4 RU/1, 4 RU/2)

3) **Per capita Monthly consumption expenditure on non-food.**

As per the survey the average consumption expenditure on non-food items in Mizoram is Rs.514.74 per person per month. Expenditure on clothing & footwear takes the largest share occupying 20.25% of expenditure on non-food items, followed by Fuel & light taking 17.28% and consumed services taking 17.08% of total expenditure on non-food items.

TABLE : 12 – Per capita Monthly consumption expenditure on non-food items.

NON – FOOD ITEMS	MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (Rs)		
	SCH - 1	SCH - 2	AVERAGE
Pan & tobacco	47.54	62.58	55.06
Intoxicants	1.24	1.65	1.45

Fuel & light	89.52	88.40	88.96
Clothing & footwear	104.71	103.76	104.24
Education	38.57	38.14	38.36
Medical	18.51	17.79	18.15
Consumer services	84.73	91.12	87.93
Misc. consumer goods	64.51	86.99	75.75
Durable goods	22.30	27.87	25.09
Rent	19.60	11.90	15.75
Taxes & Cesses	3.82	4.21	4.02
TOTAL	495.06	534.41	514.74

(From Tables : 4RU/1, 4RU/2)